

PHILIPPINES  
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AUGUST 15, 1953



Photo by Modesto G. Bantola

**MANUEL L. QUEZON**

August 19, 1878—August 1, 1944 See page 32

**30** ctvs



# QUEZON and OSMEÑA:

## *Their Last Battle*

by **FREDERIC S. MARQUARDT**

● MANUEL L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña formed the most enduring partnership in Philippine history. For more than a quarter of a century they directed the political campaign for Philippine independence. As the United States extended greater and greater authority to the Filipinos, Quezon and Osmeña used it to build a new ship of state. It is an ironic twist of fate that Quezon didn't live to see the ship launched, while Osmeña was not privileged to stand at the rudder during the launching.

Both of these architects of Philippine independence were born in 1878: Quezon on August 19; Osmeña on September 9. Both were elected to the First Philippine Assembly in 1907: Osmeña became speaker; Quezon was made majority party floor leader. When the Philippine Senate was constituted under the Jones Act, Quezon became its president, Osmeña majority floor leader. In the autonomous Philippine Commonwealth, Quezon was president, Osmeña was vice-president.

Throughout the American regime these two Filipinos dominated Philippine politics. They complemented each other perfectly. The explosive, Latin-tempered Quezon was an ideal foil for the even-handed, Oriental-minded Osmeña. They had their differences, but usually kept them to themselves. There were some notable exceptions, such as unipersonalism in government and the advisability of rejecting the Hare-Hawes-Cutting independence law in the hope of getting something better.

Quezon won both those fights. He convinced the Nacionalista Consolidado Party it should give up the concept of unipersonalism, and then gathered to himself all the power he could lay his hands on. He persuaded the legislature it should kill the Hare-Hawes-Cutting independence law,

and then secured approval of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, virtually a carbon copy.

Their last battle could easily have disrupted the Quezon-Osmeña partnership, and might have seriously affected the Philippine war effort in World War II. But Quezon and Osmeña settled their differences privately and presented a united front to the world.

That was just 10 years ago. The issue was fought out in Washington, where Quezon and Osmeña headed the Philippine government in exile. The story is little known in the Philippines, which was under Japanese occupation at the time. It is specially pertinent in this election year of 1953.

The question involved presidential

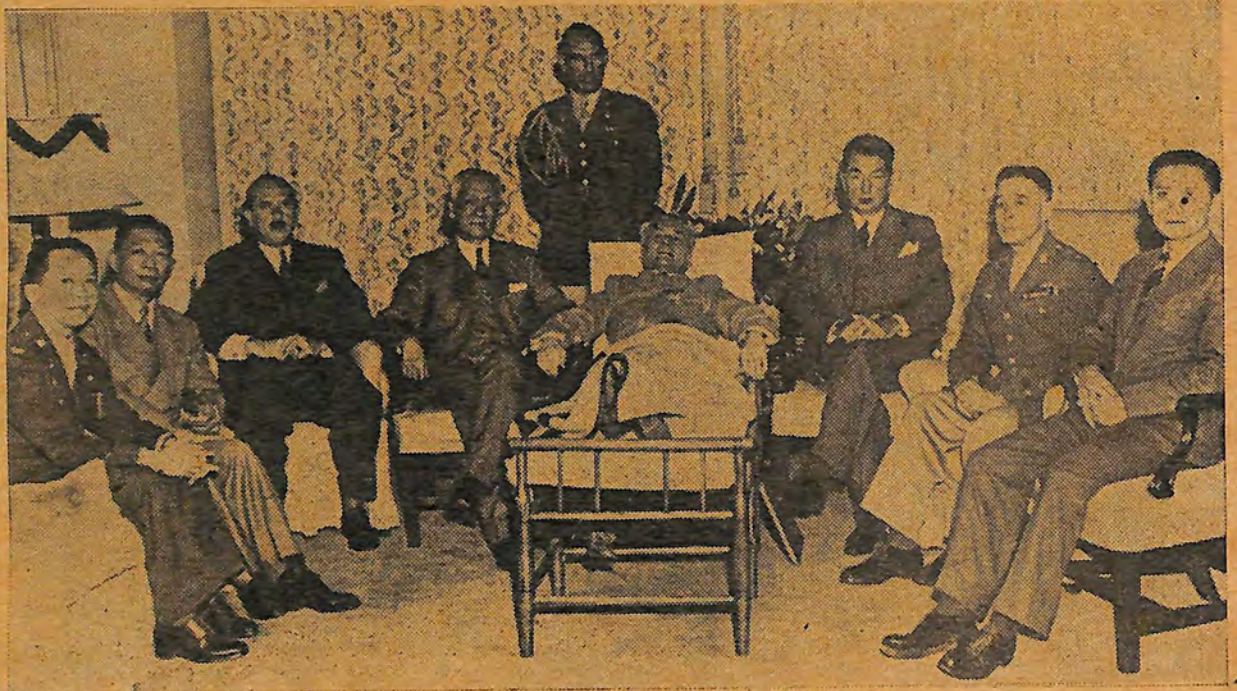
tenure of office. Then, as now, the Philippine Constitution provided no man could hold the presidency for more than eight successive years. Quezon had been sworn in as president on November 15, 1935. His eight years would be up on November 15, 1943. According to the constitution, Osmeña was due to become president on that date.

But few men willingly yield political power. Quezon wanted to retain his high office. There were some strong arguments on his side. He was a symbol of Filipino resistance to the Japanese. He was far better known than Osmeña, in the United States and throughout the world. If he were replaced as president, the constitutional issue would be lost sight

of. The Japanese would claim that the United States had double-crossed a loyal friend. Foreign nations might think that Quezon had removed himself from office as a protest against America's policy of Europe-First instead of Asia-First in fighting the war.

On the other hand, Osmeña knew that the office legally belonged to him. He felt capable of doing the job. And he believed profoundly in a government of law, not of men. One breach of the constitution could lead to another. This, he reasoned, would be a good time to show that even in moments of grave emergency the Filipinos could live under and abide by the laws they themselves had made.

(Continued on next page)



*President Quezon and his War Cabinet. Left to right: Carlos P. Romulo, Jaime Hernandez, Andres Soriano, Vice-President Sergio*

*Osmeña, Manuel Nieto, President Quezon, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Basilio J. Valdes, and Arturo B. Rotor.*



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## QUEZON AND OSMEÑA: . . . (Continued from page 25)

In the end, as was usually the case, Quezon's will prevailed. Osmeña was ready to sacrifice personal ambition to the national welfare. The old working partnership was reestablished and the two men petitioned congress to set aside the Philippine constitution.

Thus it was that the Congress of the United States passed a bill providing that the president and vice-president of the Philippine Commonwealth now serving should continue in office until the United States president proclaimed that constitutional processes had been restored in the Philippines. President Roosevelt signed the bill into law on Nov. 12, 1943.

In view of charges of American intervention in the current elections, it is interesting to note that 1943 was one year in which the United States did actually determine who would be president of the Philippines. But it was done on the written petition of the executive heads of the Philippine government, and it met considerable opposition in the United States. In his definitive work, "First Malayan Republic" (published in 1951), George A. Malcolm called congress' action "constitutionally indefensible."

### Quezon's Story

I visited Washington shortly thereafter, and had long interviews with both Quezon and Osmeña, the former in his lavish suite in the Shoreham Hotel, the latter in his modest apartment in the Twenty-Four Hundred Hotel. Each told me his side of the story, and I still have the notes I made immediately after the interview. They reveal a story which has never been fully told before.

My interview with Quezon was on Thanksgiving Day, November 25. The president was propped up in bed, and his frail body was frequently wracked by coughing spells induced by the tuberculosis which was to result in his death less than a year later.

I took the opportunity to congratulate him on the way the Filipino government in exile had worked out its problem. I pointed out how sharply this contrasted with the bitterness shown between De Gaulle and Giraud in the Free French government.

"Vice-President Osmeña and I agreed to settle the issue between ourselves last May," Quezon said. "President Roosevelt told me he wanted me to remain as president after November 15. I asked him not to take any action without consulting Osmeña."

Quezon's opinion was that the Philippine Constitution was not operative, since the Tydings-McDuffie Act provided that the President should have authority in the Philippines, and obviously he had none there. "I am the president of half a dozen men, not of the Philippines," Quezon said laughingly.

Judge Sam Roseman, one of Roosevelt's aides, tried to bring the matter to a head. After talking with both of the Filipino leaders, he drafted a letter to congress which he hoped they would sign. Over the phone he told Quezon that Osmeña had agreed to sign. But Quezon objected. He didn't want to be in the position of a suppliant. Secretary of War Stimson,

former governor general of the Philippines, tried to persuade Quezon. Here's how Quezon described the incident:

"Stimson came in and showed me the letter and asked me to sign it. I said I couldn't. He said, 'That's your Spanish pride, Don Manuel.' I said it wasn't a matter of pride but one of dignity. I wasn't a job-seeker, and never had been. I wasn't going to sign a letter to congress now begging for a job."

"Then Stimson said, 'I'm asking you to sign that letter because we need you in the war effort, and we need you at the head of the government. It's your duty.'"

"So I said, 'Then I'll sign it. I have never yet failed in my patriotic duty. If Osmeña will sign it, I will.'"

"So I thought it was all settled, but that afternoon Osmeña came and said he couldn't sign the letter and he didn't think I should."

According to Quezon, Roseman called him up and said, "What's the matter with you fellows? When Osmeña wants to sign, you don't. And when you want to sign, he doesn't."

Quezon went on with his story, gesticulating dramatically in his sickbed. "So I called a meeting of the cabinet, and told them I had agreed to sign the request to congress because the secretary of war said it was my duty. However, Sergio wouldn't sign it."

"Then I said, 'Gentlemen, I'm through.' I turned to Hernandez (Jaime Hernandez, secretary of finance) and said, 'Fix up a complete financial report for my entire term of office.' Then I said, 'Rotor (Arturo B. Rotor, private secretary), get all my papers for me.' And then to all of them I said, 'I'm leaving on the 14th.'"

Quezon smiled as he concluded, "Osmeña came over quickly and said (Continued on page 28)"

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**QUEZON AND-OSMEÑA: . . .**

(Continued from page 26)  
he'd sign the paper. That's how it happened."

Vice-President Osmeña's account was a little different. He gave it to me on Saturday, November 27, at the Twenty-Four Hundred Hotel. He, too, had talked with Secretary of War Stimson, who said that "the one great aim of the United States was to recapture the Philippines and give the Filipinos their real independence."

Osmeña continued: "Stimson said that in defeating Japan the United States would need the help of the Filipinos, all of them, and that he hoped President Quezon and I would both be able to help, and not just one of us, as would happen if Quezon were to be replaced by me as president. I told him I was anxious for unity too, but that there were certain legal obstacles to be considered. He said the method of settling the issue could be left to the legalists. But he emphasized that two men were essential in the reconquest of the Philippines — MacArthur and Quezon."

"One day," said Osmeña, "Quezon called me to the Shoreham and said, 'Well, they're going to throw me out into the street.' I told him I had no intention of throwing him out. I said I had long since told mutual acquaintances that if I should become president I would make Mr. Quezon head of a council of state and ask him to stay at the Shoreham with all the perquisites of his present office. I didn't want to move into that big suite. This place is fine for me."

**Dramatic Meeting**

After his talks with Stimson, Quezon, and others, Osmeña decided he would sign the petition to congress if he could get a letter from President Roosevelt asking him to do so. When he went to the dramatic cabinet meeting Quezon had described to me, Osmeña thought Quezon had a request from Roosevelt. On learning Roosevelt hadn't put his request in writing, Osmeña said he couldn't sign the letter.

"President Quezon spoke to us at some length, lying there in his bed," said Osmeña. "He asked me if I

wanted to be heard, and I presented my side of the case. Then he called on Hernandez, who said, 'This is a very vital matter and I would like a little time to think it over.'

"Then Mr. Quezon said, 'Well, I see the cabinet is divided. In that case, my decision is made. I have rented a house in California and I shall leave here on November 14. Mr. Osmeña will become president on the 15th. This is the final cabinet meeting. It's good-bye to you all.'

"They all walked out, and I walked to the elevator with them. Then I returned to the president's bedroom and told him I wanted to think things over and I would see him in the morning. I thought he might change his mind. But when I saw him the next day, he was as determined as ever."

"I'm disgusted with it and I'll have no more to do with it," Mr. Quezon said.

"Does that stop me from settling the case?" I asked him.

"No, you go ahead and do what you like," he said.

"All right," I said, "but I want one

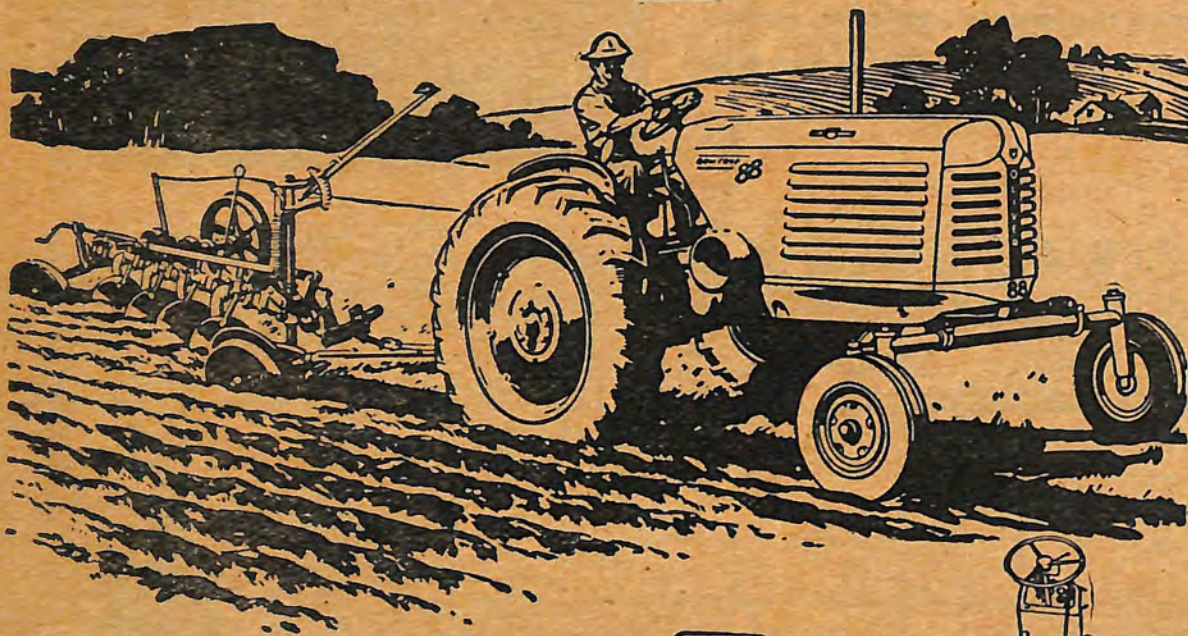
promise from you. I want you to let me handle the case entirely alone. Please don't call up anyone or do anything about it."

"I'll promise that," Quezon said. "You can do anything you like. I'll have no more to do with it."

Now on his own, Osmeña decided to consult Sen. Millard E. Tydings, head of the senate committee on insular affairs and author of the Philippine Independence Act. Osmeña and Tydings discussed the matter at length, and Tydings assured him congress would not intervene except at the direct request of Quezon and Osmeña. Bowing to the inevitable, Osmeña went to work on the draft of a letter to congress in which he voluntarily relinquished his legally-established right to the presidency. Tydings helped polish the letter. Osmeña took it to the cabinet, which approved it. Then he took it to Quezon, who promptly signed.

Thus the Japanese were robbed of a potentially powerful propaganda weapon. And history was given an example of how Filipino leaders can work together when necessity arises and when they are of the stature of Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmeña.

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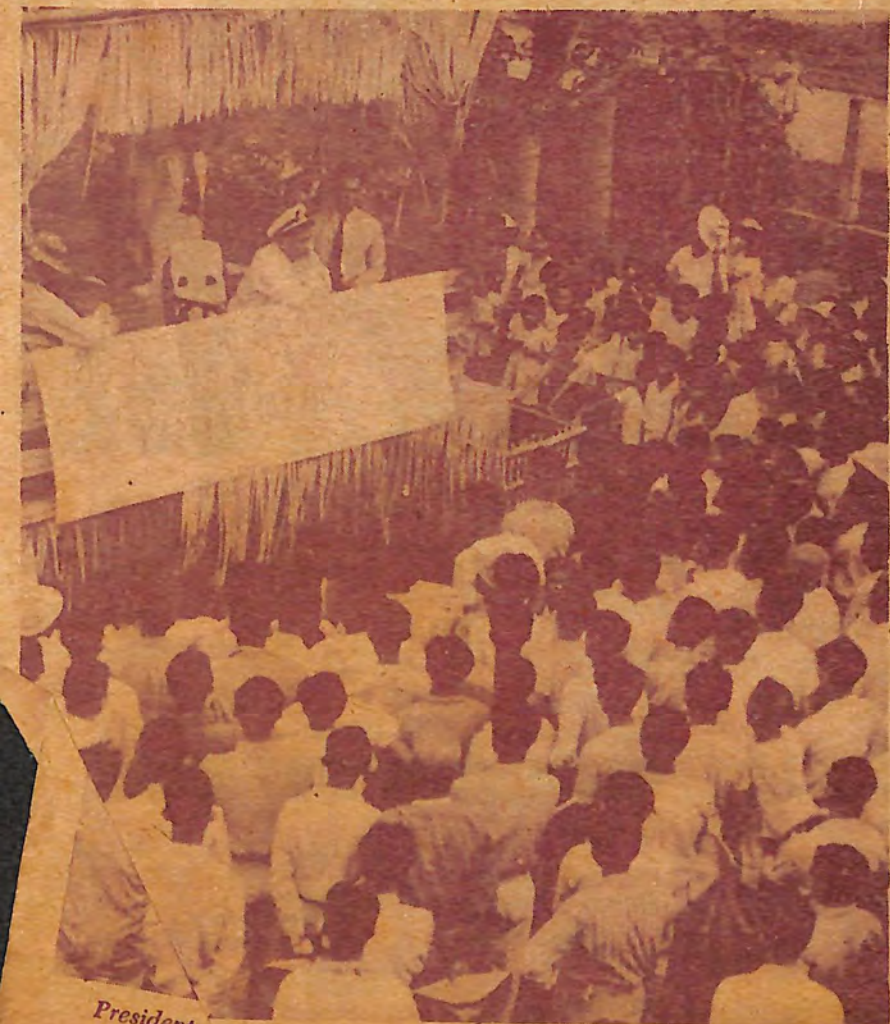


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Quezon (extreme right, in dark jacket) is welcomed in Arayat, Pampanga, in 1939, with a lantern parade.



President Quezon addressing the people of Casiguran, Tayabas.

## Stories Of Quezon

by AMANTE F. PAREDES

Photos by Modesto D. Bantola

MODESTO D. Bantola, chief photographer of the Malacañan public information office, used to accompany the late President Quezon in his trips to the provinces. The incidents described below and the pictures accompanying this article come from him.

Once the late President and then Major Rafael Jalandoni went to a barrio of Casiguran, Tayabas, near Baler. The President had to be carried ashore by four sturdy natives. As the President reached the shore, nearly all the natives (dumagats) ran off in different directions. He called the barrio lieutenant and the school teachers and told them to assemble all the people in the schoolhouse.

When all the barrio folks had gathered on the school ground, he addressed them in fluent Tagalog: "How can I determine your needs if you run from me, as if I were a monster? I have come here to help you, not to scare you. We are all Filipinos and provincenates at that...."

Shouts of "Mabuhay ang Presidente" soon rent the air. To prove his

friendship, he distributed money to the children of the dumagats.

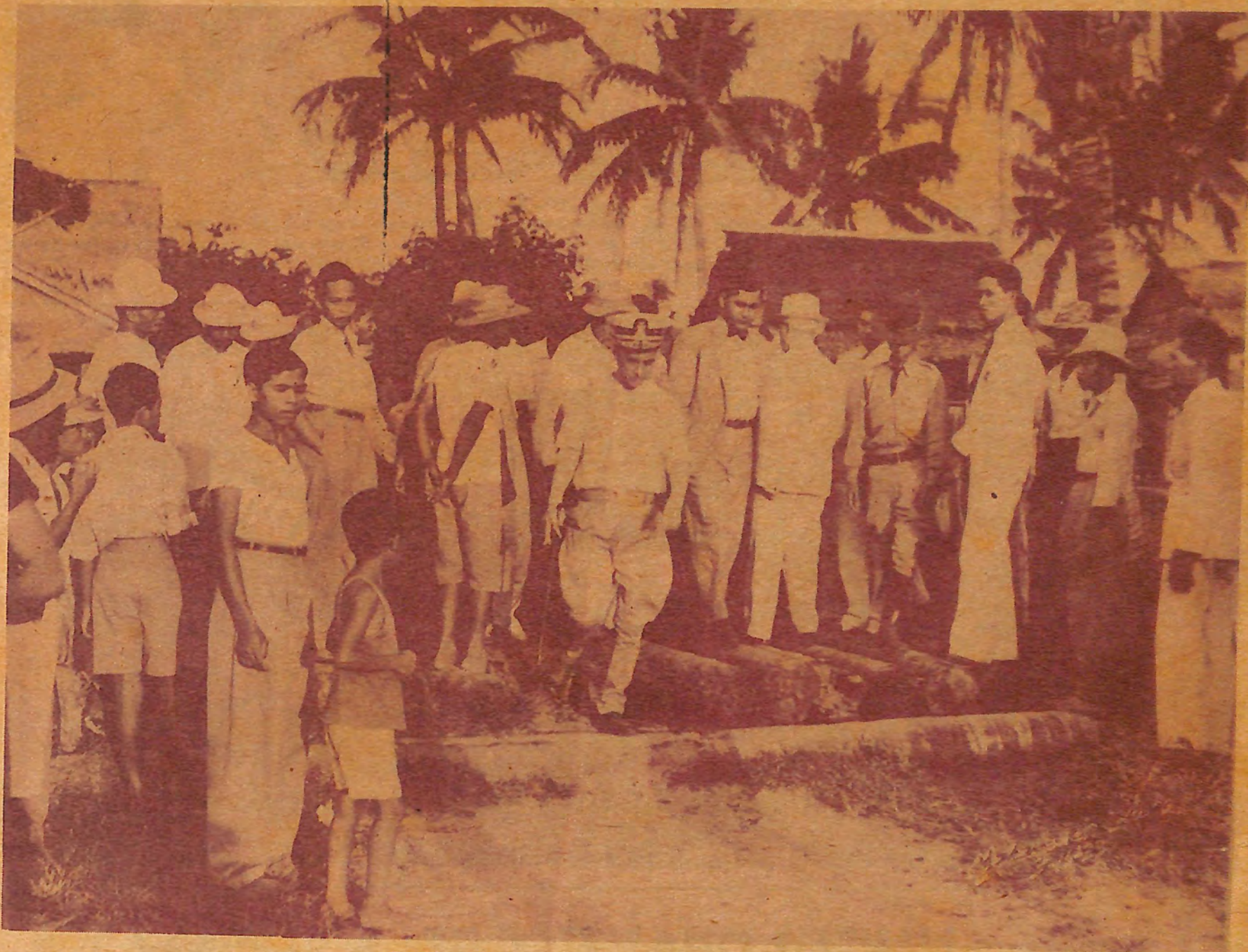
There was also the time when President Quezon motored to San Fernando, Pampanga, upon the invitation of the late Pedro Abad Santos. He was to hear the demands of the tenants for better reforms. The late Jose Abad Santos, secretary of justice and brother of the peasant leader, accompanied him.

Pedro Abad Santos first addressed the crowd in Pampango. Near the middle of the speech, Pres. Quezon noted that the people were restless. So he asked Justice Abad Santos who was sitting beside him what his brother was saying. The late justice told him that his brother was exhorting the people to ask for reforms from the government. The President at once stood up and told the people in simple language about his social justice program.

In the course of his campaign for the presidency, Quezon went to Calapan, Mindoro.

(Continued on page 40)





President Quezon on an inspection trip to Polillo island.



President and Mrs. Quezon at a tree planting ceremony on their farm in Kaledian, Arayat, Pampanga. With them are U.S. High Commissioner and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre.



President and Mrs. Quezon after attending Mass in the Arayat Catholic church.

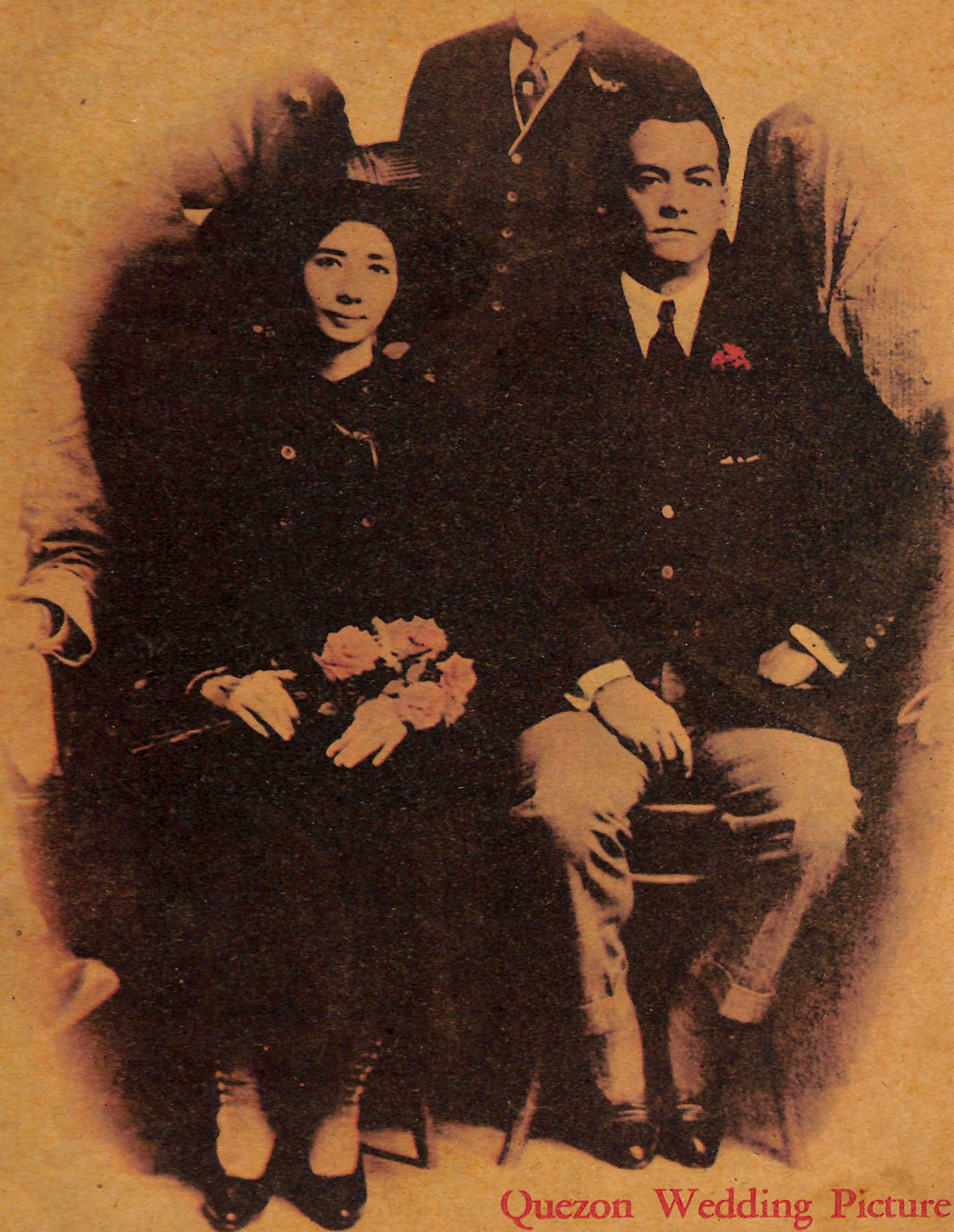


PHILIPPINES

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Quezon Wedding Picture

December 14, 1918

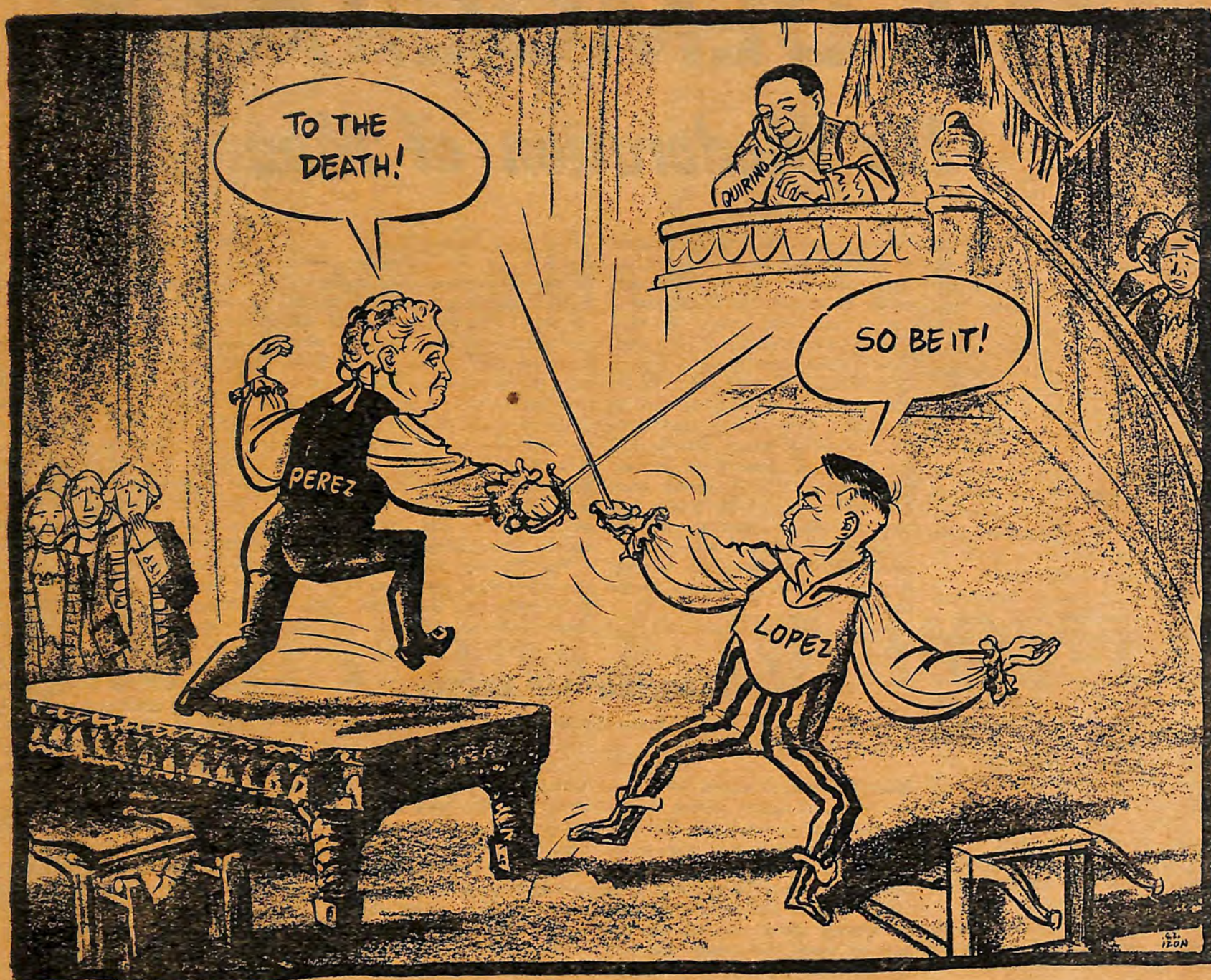
See page 32



SATURDAY  
AUG. 16, 1952

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VOLUME XLIII



## FIGHT TO THE FINISH

After the Perez-Lopez "war" is over — and the end seems not yet in sight — one of the combatants may find himself politically weakened, if not dead.

The curly-haired little man from San Carlos, Pangasinan, has repeatedly announced that he will not stop lambasting the "vested interests" until their representatives, whom he recently identified as Vice-President Lopez and his brother, Eugenio, are neutralized and completely without influence in the halls of Congress. The Speaker blames the two brothers for the eleventh hour move in the House to oust him from the Speakership during the special session. Because of the resulting confusion and disturbance caused by "vested interests," the congressmen could not take up, much less deliberate upon, the pending educational measure, Perez has repeatedly declared in public pronouncements and press releases.

But Senator Pecson — one of the authors of the bill — has publicly declared, on more than one occasion, that she knew the exact reason for the refusal of the House to take up the measure in question. She said that the proposed law was tabled "in order to punish me for not voting in favor of the confirmation of Under-secretary of Justice Roberto Gianson's appointment in the commission on appointments."

Vice-President Lopez is generally known to be a man of serene disposition. This was shown by the fact that notwithstanding the Speaker's continuous verbal barrage for almost two weeks following

the close of the special congressional meet, he (the Veep) did his level best to control his temper. Instead of acting on the importunings of friends and political followers to lash out at Perez, the Vice-President remained quiet.

But Perez' unrelenting attacks must have taxed Lopez' patience. For finally last week, in Iloilo, he accepted the Speaker's challenge and announced that he was prepared to fight Perez to the bitter end, regardless of the consequences. (See page 5.)

This "war" between two pillars of the ruling political party is worrying many Liberals these days. Deep in their hearts, they know that as the determined "swordsmen" continue to lunge at each other, one of them is going to get hurt in the end. The Perez-Lopez duel will close with the political annihilation of one of the protagonists, it is feared by Liberals, and the effect on the party will, in no way be salutary, in so far as the coming presidential election is concerned.

Meanwhile, as the fight continues, President Quirino sits calmly watching. People can only conjecture what's in the back of the Apo's mind. A Liberal says that "it will not grieve the President to see Perez defeated because after all he has been nurturing presidential ambitions... and Quirino does not like it." But if Lopez "slays" Perez, the latter's loyal supporters in the party will fight tooth and nail to prevent the Veep's nomination for reelection in 1953.



# "TWO CHEERS FOR DEMOCRACY"

## *The Moderation of Man*

● THE Reign of Victoria, that prim and fanatically correct age, produced, strangely enough, such figures of passionate controversy as Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer and Karl Marx. Darwin saw all life as an evolutionary process, a process of natural selection resulting in the survival of the fittest. Spencer married Darwin to the Utilitarians and came to the conclusion that if man were left to his own devices, however dubious, the greatest good would result to the greatest number. Marx thought that money was the root of all evil, not man. Take away his money and there would be nothing the matter with man.

Nothing, surely, could have been more anti-Victorian than the views of the three. Darwin shook the complacency of the age; he scandalized his contemporaries who thought that man had reached perfection in them; Victorian man, in Darwin's theory, was only a step on the way; God did not rest with his production; the process was going, humiliatingly, on. As for Spencer, to have anything to do with Darwin, to try to justify the capitalist system by citing *On the Origin of Species* was something simply not done. Marx, of course, was a crude outsider, a bounder.

Yet they were all, in this, entirely Victorian: they all took a cheerful view of man. God's in his heaven, as Browning put it; all's right with the world.

As it happens, they were all wrong.

Two world wars have shaken the easy faith in the "inevitability of progress." All's wrong with the world. And what's wrong with the world is man. Man is not good. With or

without money. Take away his money and you still can't trust him, as Marx would have you do. (The communist dictatorship in Russia proves this.) Marx was wrong. So was Spencer. Given money and left completely alone, man made of merry England an industrial hell. Enterprise, when unregulated, led not to the greatest good for the greatest number, but to child labor. Darwin, too, was wrong. Progress is not necessarily upward. After its atomic wars, what will remain of the human race may be hideous mutations, howling monstrosities; sad-eyed sub-men may mock, without knowing, the relatively recent faith in the survival of the fittest.

Man is the root of all evil, and what

The moderation of man, then, should be the aim of all governments. He must be kept under restraint. Physically a reed, he is, however, "a thinking reed." He can dam rivers and move mountains and weigh the stars. He is the most terrible force let loose upon the earth; he is usually not a force for good. He partakes almost of the character of nature; blind and powerful, the earth quakes and kills without discrimination, not distinguishing between the wicked and the just. The river rises and drowns the guilty and the innocent. Man is equally irresponsible.

The Christian conception of man as a fallen spirit, not an evolving one, is supported by the record. Man's nature is flawed, not his environment.

guarantees against a foolish king succeeding a wise one. The ideal ruler is a benevolent despot; he could do the most good to the greatest number in the quickest time. No constitutional limitations would delay his benevolent impulses. But the destruction of the Roman republic produced Nero and Caligula. It is less than wisdom to think you could restrain men by giving all powers to one.

Because it offers no absolutes; because it promises no paradise on earth to replace the paradise that was lost; because it does not aim at perfection but at compromise; because it would have men become not as gods but as men, as human beings, led by justice, charity and truth; because its ambitions are modest and within reach; because it is common, vulgar and unremarkable; because it is humble—democracy does not always arouse enthusiasm; it fires no fanatics. But it is, after all, the best of all governments. It would restrain men by giving all power—to none. It is the proper government for man.

The lure of the perfect, the absolute, leads to all sorts of abuses, to persecution, torture and death. The communists are persuaded that their triumph would establish a classless society. In such a society, there would be no crime, therefore, no police. No man would rob if all men have what they want. It would be a paradise on earth — justifying the establishment, meanwhile, of concentration camps. For it is not enough for communism to triumph; the triumph must be complete. The opposition must not only be defeated, it must be entirely crushed. Absolute victory calls

(Continued on page 58)

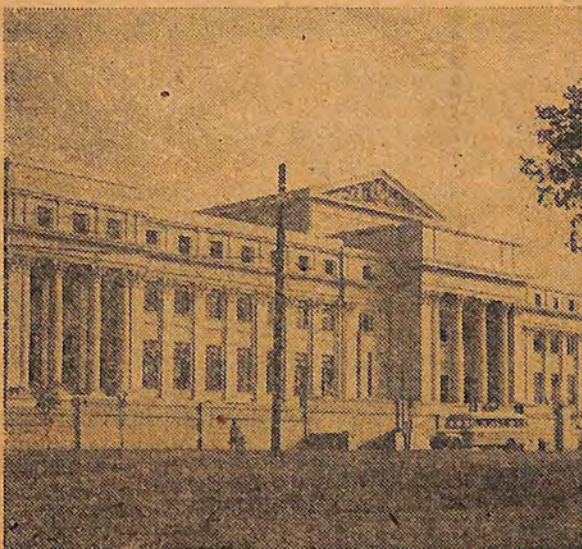
by **TEODORO M. LOCSIN**

STAFF MEMBER

makes him turn to evil is not money but power, of which money is only an agent. Men would give what they have to the poor, as Christ would have them, if they could but command and rule. There have been ascetic tyrants. The needs of the body are quickly filled. A man can eat only so much, have only one roof over his head at a time, wear only one suit. But there is no satisfying the desire for power. There is no end to that. Today, power over one's country, tomorrow, over the world, the day after tomorrow, the universe, and after that, the galaxies... Before that, of course, the lunatic asylum. Man must be lord over all.

And modern psychology confirms it. Freud saw the inner life of man as a journey through chaos, a subterranean passage through hell. His subconscious is a world of murder, rape and rapine, with only a feeble censor restraining his savage drives. The beast must be chained.

Democracy is an attempt to hold in check that which fascism unleashed and communism justifies. Power is kept relative, being carefully divided among the executive, the judiciary and the legislative. No man is all-powerful so that all men may be safe. Plato dreamed of a philosopher king who would rule wisely because he would be without vanity, but he set up no

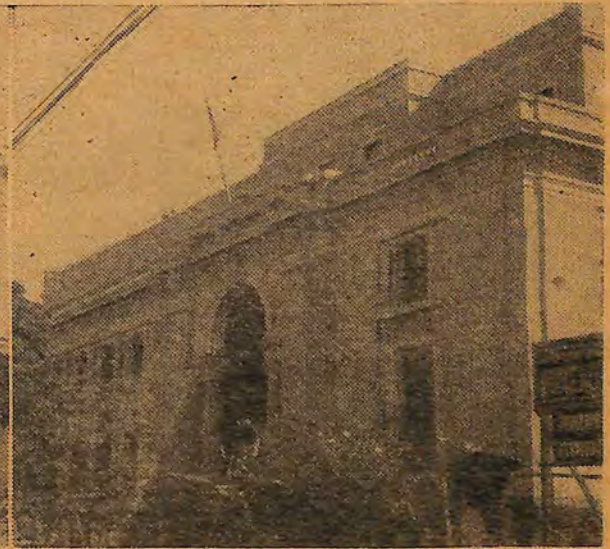


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*"Emergency powers would tend to kindle emergencies."*

# THE BALANCE OF POWER

● WHEN it rested on England to keep the peace in Europe, she put her trust in the balance of power. While no nation was too strong, all nations were safe. She watched every new combination of powers, then, with a careful eye, seeing in every unusual concentration of strength a threat to peace. The balance of power must be preserved, if necessary through the application of English force.

In a democracy, the equal apportionment of power among the three branches of the government is the mainstay of the individual's liberties. When the executive encroaches on the legislative, democracy is no longer safe. He who executes the laws must not also pass them. The legislature passes the laws, the executive carries them out, the judiciary interprets them. Confronted with a bad law, the court may not follow justice rather than the law; that would be to legislate; the court must decide according to the law. Its amendment or repeal belongs to the legislature. Nor may the executive act where the legislature has failed; the executive may recommend, it must carry out, but it cannot enact. The balance of power must be maintained.

In the Philippines, as President Quirino continues to claim powers clearly not his, the balance has been badly upset. The President has, in effect, constituted himself the Congress of the Philippines. This is as much the fault of congressmen as of the President. There are not enough of the former, with enough principles or spirit, to put the latter in his place.

Between the invasion of Poland in 1939 and Pearl Harbor, seven laws

were passed vesting the President with extraordinary powers to meet the international crisis. Commonwealth Act No. 494 authorized him to suspend the Eight-Hour Labor Law, Commonwealth Act No. 496 to take over any public service or enterprise, Commonwealth Act No. 498 to fix the price ceiling for certain commodities, and so on. All the acts vested the President with law-making powers until the adjournment of the next regular session of the National Assembly. For a limited period, in other words, as the Constitution provides.

On Dec. 16, 1951, as the Japanese converged on Manila, the National Assembly, meeting in the basement of the Legislative Building, passed Commonwealth Act No. 671, delegating practically all its powers to the President. Wrote President Quezon of the delegation in his book, *The Good Fight*:

"When it became evident that we were completely helpless against air attack and that it was most unlikely the Philippine Legislature would hold its regular session which was to open on January 1, 1942, the National Assembly...enacted a law granting the President of the Philippines all the powers that under the Philippine Constitution may be delegated to him in time of war. The Act was only for a certain period and would become invalid unless reenacted."

The act was not only never reenacted, Congress (as the National Assembly later came to be known) repealed it. There was no need for the repeal, but the stubborn claim of another President that the emergency powers were indefinitely his forced

the hand of Congress. The act was repealed. The President vetoed the repeal.

The National Assembly delegated its powers to President Quezon in 1941, not because there was a war but because certain measures might be required to meet the emergency while the National Assembly could not meet. The National Assembly authorized President Quezon to act in its place. That was in 1941. President Quezon is now dead. Since 1945, Congress has been meeting regularly. In 1949, four years after World War II had been brought to a victorious conclusion with the defeat of Japan, another President, Elpidio Quirino, took it upon himself to act in place of Congress, issued Executive Order No. 192, controlling ex-

ports from the Philippines, Executive Order No. 225, appropriating funds for the operation of the government from July 1949 to June 30, 1950, and Executive Order No. 226, appropriating the sum of P6,000,000 to pay the expenses of the 1949 elections. Congress, for all practical purposes, ceased to exist.

When Congress passed the Zosa Bill formally repealing the emergency powers act, with only one dissenting vote in the Senate, President Quirino vetoed, as we have said, the repeal. With the present composition of the House, Congress cannot hope to override the presidential veto and must stand helplessly by as President Quirino continues to assume its function and exercise congressional power. (Continued on page 63)



MANUEL L. QUEZON

*"For a certain period."*



PRES. HARRY TRUMAN

*Put in his place.*



# Seven Years of the QUEZON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

by **FILEMON V. TUTAY**  
STAFF MEMBER

● AS the Filipinos observe the 74th birthday anniversary of the late President Quezon next Tuesday, August 19, they will perhaps be wondering about the Quezon Memorial fund drive which has been going on for the last seven years. The nation-wide campaign was initiated by former President Osmeña and boosted successively by the late President Roxas and President Quirino. Seven years seem like a pretty long time for a campaign for funds, and the end is not in sight. It makes people wonder, if not suspicious. How much in the form of "voluntary" contributions has been collected so far? What is being done about the money? How many more years are needed to wind up the campaign? Or, will the drive never end?

These are some of the questions people are asking about the Quezon Memorial Foundation which, after seven long years, is still mostly on paper. It will be recalled that the presidential proclamation issued by Osmeña on December 17, 1945, set the goal for the campaign at P250,000. The idea at that time was to erect only a national monument for the departed leader and the amount of P250,000 was believed sufficient for the purpose.

When the late President Roxas took over, however, he thought that the amount was too small for a memorial "to perpetuate the memory of Quezon in the hearts of his countrymen." He decided that the memorial should include a magnificent building to house an impressive statue of Quezon, besides a Quezonian library and museum, a gallery of Philippine national heroes, and an international assembly hall. In keeping with this change in the plans, Roxas hiked the campaign goal from P250,000 to P3,000,000.

The national fund campaign was placed in the hands of a Quezon Memorial Committee. The original committee was composed of the following: Alfredo Montelibano, then sec-

retary of interior, as chairman; ex-Rep. Tomas Morato, Dr. Pedro J. Velasco, Antonio D. Paguia, Angel Marin, and Gil Puyat, members. Pedro Hernaez, then a senator, was designated treasurer, and Artemio Nabor, executive secretary.

The campaign started rather slowly, as the planning alone took months. Total collections for the first year, 1946, amounted to P58,044.08. But

as the drive gained momentum, collections picked up considerably. The total take for 1947 was P269,538.90. As collections increased, operational expenses also mounted. But public enthusiasm for the project had been aroused and collections continued to roll in.

Meanwhile, there was a reshuffle in the personnel of the committee. Nabor, the executive secretary, was

replaced by Dr. Velasco, who bore the new designation of campaign manager. Chairman Montelibano was replaced by the new Secretary of Interior, Jose Zulueta. As collections mounted, custody of the funds was placed in the hands of the national treasurer.

The new campaign manager had ambitious plans for stepping up the drive. He adopted some of the propaganda stunts of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and operational expenses rose. But the collections seemed to justify the expenses. However, Chairman Zulueta did not seem to approve of the heavy expenses and this started a cleavage between the chairman and the campaign manager.

The unfortunate rift between Zulueta and Velasco became worse when political lame ducks were placed on the pay roll of the committee. Notable among these were two former provincial governors who were designated campaign supervisors with a monthly salary of P500 each, plus transportation expenses. In effect, the campaign supervisors, who were supposed to be under the campaign manager, were receiving higher pay than the campaign manager himself. Incensed, Velasco contested the authority of the chairman to make the appointments.

Offshoot of the quarrel was the filing of 16 specific charges against Velasco by a henchman of Zulueta. Apparently, however, many of the charges did not hold water and were dropped. But, because of the charges, Velasco was suspended. The charges were duly investigated and even the National Bureau of Investigation took a hand in the probe. Eventually, however, Velasco was exonerated of the charges and was re-instated. But in the meantime the campaign was practically neglected. And the re-instatement of Velasco as campaign manager did not achieve the desired effect of patching up the quarrel between him and the chairman.

About the middle of 1948, Velasco was replaced by Ciriaco Raval. In September of that year Zulueta himself was succeeded as chairman by Sotero Baluyut with his appointment as Secretary of Interior. In spite of the quarrel between Zulueta and Velasco, the collection for the stormy year (1948) amounted to more than P130,000. After deducting the expenses, the net collection for the year was P91,046.60, expenses amounting to over P40,000.

It may be mentioned in passing that the Quezon Memorial Fund collected more during the first two and one-half years that the campaign was handled jointly by Chairman Zulueta and Campaign Manager Velasco than during the last four years when the conduct of the drive was in the hands of Baluyut and Campaign Managers



A poster of the Quezon memorial fund campaign.



**CHAIRMAN BALUYUT**  
*What magic?*



**PEDRO TAN**  
*Chance for everybody.*



**PEDRO J. VELASCO**  
*Spent more, collected more.*



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|-------------------------------|--------------|
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| Matriculation Fee             | <u>92.00</u> |
| Medical & Dental Fee          | <u>.50</u>   |
| K. P. T. A. Fee               | <u>1.50</u>  |
| Red Cross Fee                 | <u>.20</u>   |
| Rizal Fund                    | <u>.05</u>   |
| <u>Salvador</u>               | <u>.70</u>   |
| <u>Magnolia Memorial Fund</u> | <u>.10</u>   |
|                               | <u>75.15</u> |

Rec'd by \_\_\_\_\_

Receipt for "voluntary" contribution of a pupil.

Ciriaco Raval, Pedro Reyes, and Pedro Tan. Prior to Baluyut's assumption of the committee chairmanship, the fund amounted to P343,060.41. This represents the net collections for 1946, 1947, and the first seven months of 1948. The total collection since Baluyut became chairman of the committee in September, 1948, amounts to only P255,212.45.

#### Decline

Cash on hand as per last report of National Treasurer Vicente G. Gella, who is also the official custodian of the Quezon Memorial Fund, amounts to P598,272.86. The funds are deposited among various banking institutions as follows: Philippine National Bank (savings account), P10,566.66; as current account in the same bank, P119,609.87; Philippine Bank of Commerce, P207,019.20; Bank of the Philippine Islands, P259,975.58; and the cash on hand with the committee's disbursing officer, P1,101.55.

From the foregoing figures, it can be seen that the committee is still a long, long way from the goal of P3,000,000. Collections appear to be on the decline. In 1949, the committee made P70,675.07. The following

year, the collections increased to P81,616.46. Last year, they fell to P49,780.08. Indications are that collections this year may suffer further decline, as the total take for the first six months amounts to less than P20,000.

At the rate the campaign is going, the committee will take more than 50 years to reach the goal of P3,000,000. Or, it may take longer. Aside from waiting for the so-called "voluntary" contributions from school children and government employees to come in, the committee chairman and campaign manager seem to be doing nothing.

Asked why he does not step up the drive by adopting more progressive methods, Campaign Manager Tan replied that he wants to make the campaign more popular by giving everybody a chance to contribute his bit. He points with pride to the fact that he has reduced operational expenses of the committee since he took over. But he seems to forget the fact that by reducing his expenses, he has also reduced in much greater proportion the collections for the fund. On the other hand, while the operational expenses of Chairman Zulueta and Campaign Manager Velasco in their time

were heavy, the returns in increased collections more than justified them.

About the only accomplishments of Baluyut and Tan since they took over the conduct of the campaign more than four years ago was the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial or foundation on August 19, 1949. The nation-wide contest for the design of the memorial conducted last year could not even be called an achievement at all. Even up to the present, the mess still smells to high heaven.

#### Protests

For "winning" the first prize in that contest Federico Ilustre, former business associate of Baluyut, was given a cash award of P10,000. The second and third prize winners deferred acceptance of their prizes amounting to P5,000 and P3,000, respectively, and joined other competitors in protesting against the conduct of the contest. Among other things, they wanted to know the following: (a) why the committee did not want to furnish each of the competitors with a copy of the jury's report until after the winners were announced; (b) why Ilustre's entry was removed after it was placed on exhibition; (c) why the winning design was returned to its designer for "modification"; and (d) why the winning design was placed on exhibition only after it was modified. These questions still remain unanswered satisfactorily.

At the time of the contest, Baluyut was Secretary of Public Works and Communications. Maybe it was sheer coincidence, but Ilustre, who was adjudged "winner" of the contest, was supervising architect in the Bureau of Public Works, apart from the fact that he was a former business partner of Baluyut's. Of the five members of the jury, two were officials of the Bureau of Public Works, while another was a landscape architect of the National Planning Commission, all under the department of which Baluyut was secretary. On top of that, the professional adviser of the contest was the consulting architect of the Bureau of

(Continued on page 59)

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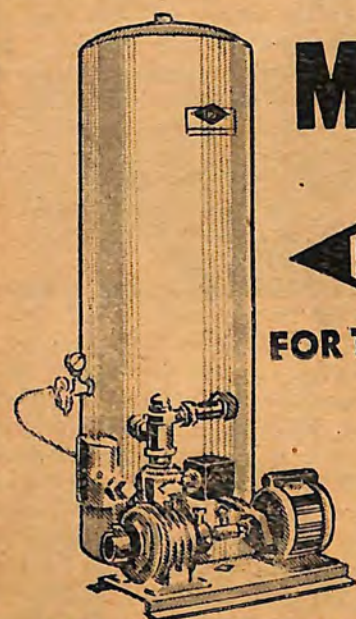


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## Magsaysay In Moroland



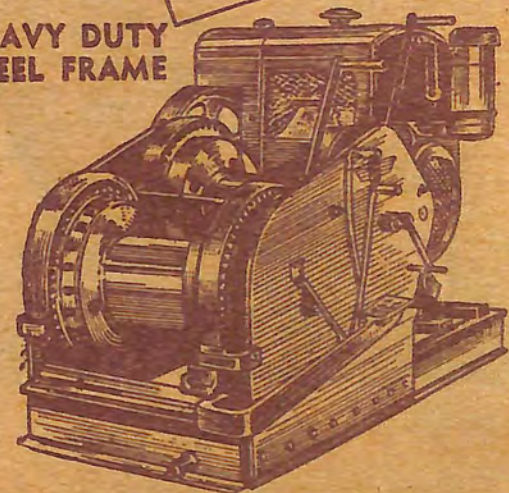
Secretary Magsaysay poses behind a stack of 34 firearms surrendered to him through Mayor Sadi Alfad of Maimbong, Jolo on August 9.



Secretary Magsaysay holding a BAR, one of 42 assorted firearms surrendered through Sultan Kiram at Kiram's Palace near Maimbong, Jolo, Sulu.

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Outlaw Taculong Ike surrendering his kris to Secretary Magsaysay at Hqs. PC, Sulu.



Mohamil Abdul Kadil, son of High Priest Iman Abdul Kadil, 25 years old and from Maimbong Pantao, Jolo, Sulu and wanted for murder of Akmor Rajuli in 1947 is shown surrendering himself and his weapons to Secretary Magsaysay, August 9.



Secretary Magsaysay is shown inspecting surrendered, captured and confiscated firearms in the Armory of the Philippine Constabulary Hqs. in Asturias, Jolo, Sulu.



Solicitor Mariano M. Trinidad looking into the case of three Moro prisoners in chains. Secretary Magsaysay first heard of the prisoners' cases during the Kamlon surrender on July 31.

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The official Quezon wedding picture from which the FREE PRESS cover for this issue was taken. The wedding was held in Hong Kong on December 14, 1918, and was attended by only the few close friends of Quezon pictured above, left to right, standing: Guillermo Cabrera, stenographer; Luis R. Yangco, Jr., deceased; Mr. Syquia; Juan B. Alegre, deceased; Carlos Cuyugan, deceased; Jorge Vargas, Quezon's private secretary; and Dr. Bernabe Bustamante. Seated, same order: the American Consul (unidentified) at Hong Kong who performed the civil ceremony; Mrs. Aurora Aragon Quezon; President Quezon, and Don Tomas Earnshaw who stood as proxy for Sergio Osmeña.

# QUEZON and ALEGRE by Dalisay Bocobo

The late Senator Juan B. Alegre was one of Quezon's closest friends. When Senator Alegre met his untimely death in an airplane crash in 1931, his entire collection of letters, pictures, etc. concerning the great leader passed into the possession of his eldest son, Narciso Alegre, at present an account executive of the Manila Broadcasting Co. Mr. Narciso Alegre was able to

preserve the collection through the war and it is due to his kindness that the accompanying pictures of great historical interest from that collection have been made available for publication.

The first time that Manuel Quezon and Juan B. Alegre met was when the former appointed the latter to be a member of the First Philippine Inde-

pendence Mission to the United States (of which Quezon was the chairman). A close friendship developed and when, on December 14, 1918, the idyllic romance between Quezon and his lovely cousin, Aurora Aragon, culminated in marriage in Hong Kong, Alegre was one of the favored few who attended.

Juan B. Alegre, after graduating in

law at Yale University, married Aimee Sargent of New York City. She followed her husband to the Philippines and made a home for him in Sorsogon, his home province. The marriage was blessed with four children: Narciso, Jacinto, Jose, and Cristina. Against the wishes of his father, Don Narciso Alegre, Juan entered politics and was elected councilor of Casiguran, Sorsogon. In 1921, upon the insistence of his friend, Manuel Quezon, he ran for senator and was elected. That was the beginning of his career in national politics, which ran from 1921 to 1931, when he met his unfortunate accident.

There was one time when Quezon and Alegre, in spite of their close and intimate friendship, differed sharply in their opinions about a certain bill. And they clashed publicly. But Quezon finally agreed with Alegre's point of view and sent him a peace offering: the original rough draft of Quezon's agreement speech, written in Spanish in his personal handwriting. At the end of the document, Quezon wrote a note, also in Spanish, which freely translated into English, runs as follows:

"My dear friend, Don Juan: I am sending you the original copy of my speech for this afternoon. There is nothing in it which is not dictated by conviction. To a certain extent, I am glad that the incident between us happened, as it gave me an opportunity to express publicly my feelings toward you. Your true friend, (Sgd.) Manuel L. Quezon."



The wedding breakfast immediately after the civil ceremony. The Quezon wedding party had breakfast at the Hong Kong Hotel where this picture was taken.





The above picture shows the first Philippine Independence Mission, *chaumined* by Manuel L. Quezon, in Washington in 1920 (they left the Philippines in January, 1919). Those in the photograph may be identified through the numbered key (inset) and the following listing:

1. Dionisio Jakosalem; 2. Rafael Palma; 3. Secretary of War Baker;
4. Manuel L. Quezon; 5. Gen. Hines; 6. Tomas Earnshaw; 7. General McIntyre, Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs; 8. Francis Burton Harrison;
9. Enrique Altaras; 10. Rep. Mariano Escudeta; 11. Rep. Jose Reyes;
12. Sen. Pedro Ma. Jison; 13. Teodoro R. Yanco; 14. Jaime C. de Veyra;
15. Gregorio Nieva; 16. Vicente Singson Encarnacion; 17. Col. Francisco Onite; 18. Jose Evangelista; 19. Maj. Bernabe Bustamante; 20. Dr. Gutierrez; 21. Quintin Paredes; 22. Ex-Secretary Reyes; 23. Jose Abad Santos; 24. Gabriel La O; 25. Pedro Gil; 26. Jorge Bocobo; 27. Filemon Perez; 28. Gen. Guillermo Francisco; 29. Maximo Kalaw; 30. Unidentified; 31. An American Colonel; 32. Jorge B. Vargas; 33. Marcos Roco; 34. Rep. Mantuan; 35. Col. J. V. Steenot; 36. Col. Jones; 37. Sen. Cofe-rino de Leon; 38. Juan Alegre; 39. Camilo Osius; 40. Walter Robb;
41. Rafael Alunan; 42. Manuel Escudero; 43. Don Pablo Ocampo; 44. Julian La O; 45. Guillermo Cabrera; 46. Comrado Benitez; 47. Arse-mio Luz.



(Continued from page 37)  
"Weakling! He doesn't know how to fight!"

Jorge climbed the stairs. Elen opened the door. She was small, her head barely reaching his chin. Her hair, which she used to wear long, was rolled into a graceless, untidy bun. Jorge followed her into the combination sala-dining room, searching in his mind for things to tell her, wanting her to laugh and smile. He touched her arm, but she moved on, heedlessly, to the table where she had been sewing a dress for the baby. She looked tired and pale, Jorge thought,

watching her cut out a strip of cloth, while dusk mingled with the light of the electric bulb hanging from the ceiling.

He went into the bedroom, and with a towel rubbed the sticky sweat from his body. His year-old son slept in his crib, unmindful of the sounds of twilight in the city. He stood over the crib, smiling down at his son; bending low, he passed a finger across the child's brow, and thought of the dreams that came with a baby's tranquil sleep. God whispering a fairy-tale. He put on a fresh undershirt and tiptoed out of the room.

He sat down in his favorite chair, beside the small table radio, and lighted a cigarette. He thought of Tony and their meeting in Quiapo, the remembering, so long, goodbye.

"I met an old friend today," he said. "A classmate in college."

Elen looked up from the dress she was making, a sign that yes, she was listening. But her face showed no interest, only her dull acceptance of the role of wife to a man who every so often remembered the dead past.

"We talked for a while, there in Quiapo. You know, the old days, our classmates. He's quite a talker. I

hadn't seen him for three years... no, almost four years."

"Yes?" Elen said, snapping a thread with her teeth, the one word muffled in the cloth. She fumbled among the strips of cloth for the pair of scissors. "What's his name?"

Her query encouraged him: if he could only tell her the things he had wanted to tell Tony, if she would only listen and understand: the night at the beach, the city at two o'clock in the morning, the joy of youth. "Tony Jimenez," he said. "We used to call him El Abogado in class. With his glasses, his portfolio, his stout build—he looked like a big-time lawyer even then." He chuckled half-heartedly. "He's much stouter now." He felt Elen's awakened interest, her level eyes upon him.

"What does El Abogado do now?" she asked.

"He's now a full-fledged lawyer," he said. "He has an office on Avenida Rizal. He works with an uncle."

"How's your friend's practice?" Her voice was flat and expressionless, but her eyes, Jorge sensed rather than saw it, had taken on a strange, hard glint.

"Well, he didn't say exactly. I guess he's making good."

"Your friend makes a lot of money, doesn't he?" she said, her voice assuming now the unmistakable shade of irony. He knew what it meant, a warning that any moment now, she might vent on him the hurt and loneliness of their lives together.

"I don't know," he said uncertainly.

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## THE HUK FRONT

Heavy rains last week did not hamper military operations against dissidents in all sectors of the Huk front. Ten Huks, including two Huk commanders, were slain, and nine others were captured as a result of scattered skirmishes Thursday and Friday last week.

The First Artillery Battalion led by Lt. Francisco Tolentino battered a big Huk camp east of barrio Mapalad, Bulacan, Thursday last week. During the encounter, four Huks were slain and two others were wounded and captured. Two of the slain were identified as Commander Saton, a medical officer, and Apolinario Dayao, alias Commander Polen. One of those captured was Moises Nepomuceno, bodyguard of one of the slain commanders.

On the same day, elements of the 22nd BCT clashed with a group of dissidents at Pulong-Bale, east of Angeles, Pampanga, and killed two Huks. Five other dissidents were wounded and captured.

A patrol of the 3rd BCT encountered a big band of Huks at barrio De la Paz, Luisiana, Laguna, Thursday last week, and in the fight that ensued, killed two of the dissidents. On the government side, one enlisted man was wounded and later died while being taken to the 3rd Army Station Hospital in Los Baños.

The Thunder Sector under Col. Napoleon Valeriano reported a clash between elements of the 16th BCT and a group of Huks east of Siniloan, Laguna, Friday last week. Two of the Huks were killed, while two women dissidents and their two babies were captured.

## 23 DIE IN SULU FIGHTING

Hadji Kamlon, who returned to the hills with his men last week after surrendering to Defense Secretary Magsaysay last July 31, lost 20 of his men in a bloody encounter with 9th BCT troopers in the Luuk jungles in Jolo, last Tuesday. On the government side, three enlisted men were slain, six were wounded, and eight were missing.

Before this battle, the area had been under intense aerial and naval bombardment for two days. Meanwhile, troopers had surrounded a woody and rocky area suspected to be Kamlon's lair. The bloody battle started at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning when the outlaws, perched atop tall trees and hidden beneath jungle underbrush,

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# The LOCAL SCENE

## THE PRESIDENT'S WEEK

*Wednesday last week.* — For two hours, the President toured Manila's flooded areas in the morning. He found the same picture everywhere: streets under water, some waist deep; people wading; trucks and jeepneys stuck in midstreet. Even the Malacañan grounds, including the Palace social hall, were invaded by the flood waters. Upon his return to Malacañan, the President dictated an order to the public works department to rush the flood control projects in Manila to protect the city residents, especially those living in the low areas. He recalled in this new order that after the flood over a month ago, he ordered the release of P450,000 for the flood control projects, specially stressing the need for these projects to be rushed so that they would benefit Manilans during the rainy season.

In the afternoon, the President received a delegation from the Bicol region, headed by Senator Vicente Madrigal and NARIC Board Chairman Mariano Garchitorena. Speaker Perez was also with the group.

*Thursday.* — The President issued a proclamation in the morning declaring all government offices and all schools, public and private, closed for the day in view of the fact that the rains continued to fall and waters continued to flood not only the streets but also buildings in low areas. He received no callers, except a delegation of disabled veterans, some on crutches.

Also during the day, the President: Signed an executive order banning the importation of slide fasteners, mounted zipper chains, and cotton weaving yarns.

Signed the ad interim appointment of Mrs. Nieves Baens del Rosario as ad interim deputy workmen's compensation commissioner.

Designated Capt. Carlos J. Albert of the navy as the naval attaché in the Philippine embassy at Washington, D.C.

And proposed that Filipinos sent abroad as U.N. scholars be selected through a competitive examination to be given by the bureau of civil service.

*Friday.* — After receiving several callers in the morning, the President administered the oath of office to: Dr. Joaquin Maraon as ad interim director of the institute of science and technology, and Cesario de Leon as ad interim Workmen's Compensation commissioner.

He met his cabinet at noon. During this meeting, the President or-

opened a sudden barrage of fire at the advancing troops at Suwasuwa forest. The clash lasted for an hour, when Kamlon's men started to retreat. Up to late Tuesday night, 9th BCT troopers were still pursuing the outlaws.

dered the prosecution of persons exporting centrifugal sugar in the guise of muscovado sugar and also the reinstatement of Vicente G. Bunuan as administrator of the Sugar Quota Office. He also reorganized the integrity board, reviewed the locust extermination campaign, and studied the question of salvaging sunken ships.

*Saturday.* — While at breakfast, the President instructed Social Secretary Mary T. Pardo to present a bouquet to Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who was making a brief stop-over on her way from Taipei to Hawaii this afternoon. He also told his senior military aide, Lt. Col. Jesus Cardenas, to greet her in the President's name. The rest of the morning was devoted by the President to receiving callers, mostly congressmen. In the afternoon, he played host at a cocktail party to 200 alumni and faculty members of the Philippine Institute of Commerce.

*Sunday.* — Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay called on the President early in the morning to report on the Kamlon double-cross in Jolo. Later, after hearing mass, the President received a delegation from the Bicol region, the same one that called on him last Wednesday. In the afternoon, the President read *Journey to the Far Pacific*, a new book by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, which expresses support for the President's Pacific Union idea.

*Monday.* — In the morning, Foreign Secretary Joaquin Elizalde called on President Quirino to apprise him of what he had discussed with U.S. Ambassador Raymond Spruance earlier that morning. Then, left alone, the President worked on pending state papers. At noon, he started receiving scheduled callers up to early in the afternoon. Among his callers was Randolph W. Burgess, chairman of the National City Bank of New York, who was in Manila in the course of an inspection tour of NCBNY branches in the Far East. Late in the afternoon, the President motored to the Lourdes Hospital to visit his daughter-in-law, Nena Rastrollo Quirino (wife of Tommy), who had just given birth to a baby girl, the President's fourth grandchild.

*Tuesday.* — Senator Tomas Cabili, Rep. Ombra Amilbansa of Sulu, and Malacañan Adviser Salipada Pendatun called on the President early in the morning to offer their services in settling the Kamlon trouble in Sulu. The President told them to coordinate their plans with Defense Secretary Magsaysay.

Calling off other scheduled calls, the President received ten Texas clubwomen accompanied by leading Filipino women. The Texas delegation presented the President with a "scroll of goodwill" from the Texas governor, which made him an honorary citizen of Texas, and offered the Philippine government through him scholarships for two bright Filipino students in the

University of Texas. Heading the Texas ladies' group was Mrs. Preston H. Dial (Texas Mother of 1950), chairman.

The President met his cabinet shortly before noon and heard Commerce Secretary Cornelio Balmaceda report on the steps to be taken to stop the illegal exportation of centrifugal sugar. He was also informed that two Sugar Quota Administration agents who had been sent to Cebu and Iloilo to investigate had reported to him the abrupt increase of muscovado sugar mills in the Visayas. The agents were consolidating their reports for submission, according to the commerce secretary.

## CAMERINO CASE PRESSED

Atty. Modesto Flores of the Delgado law firm in Manila, appearing as private prosecutor for Acting Supt. of Schools of Cavite Felix U. Gaviño, succeeded last Tuesday in preventing a move by Vicente Perrin, counsel for Gov. Dominador Camerino, to secure a reinvestigation of the charges for assault on a person in authority that had been filed by Fiscal Deogracias Solis against the governor on behalf of Gaviño. This firm stand of Gaviño's private prosecutor indicated his desire to press the assault case notwithstanding the recent Camerino-Gaviño "peace pact" made under President Quirino's sponsorship.

This development took place when Perrin, Camerino's counsel, asked for the reinvestigation of the case on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. Flores scored the move as dilatory tactics, and inquired from the defense the nature of the new evidence. Perrin said he needed more time to complete the new evidence, and after a heated argument, Fiscals Solis and Epitacio Panganiban granted the defense until Aug. 26 to present that evidence. Meanwhile, Gov. Camerino's arraignment was scheduled for yesterday, Friday.

## RESCUE PARTY

The 64-man rescue party trying to reach the wreckage of the U.S. navy's Mariner plane reported missing last Sunday was within a mile of their destination (the top of a ridge on the western slope of Bataan mountain, near Bagac) Tuesday afternoon but had to encamp for the night due to darkness and rain. The party, which had encountered rugged climbing over treacherous, almost perpendicular cliffs, was ready to resume inching its way to the site of wreckage at dawn Wednesday. Assisting and guiding the rescue party were navy planes that kept close contact by radio with the party and dropped food rations and water to the rescuers.

The plane, which was reported lost off Manila Bay Aug. 7, was reported to be carrying the following passengers and crew at the time it was lost: Lt. Thomas Leslie Rhodes, Jr., Lt. (jg) Robert Fred Bahlman, Ensign Lee Marvin Moore, William Edward Bailey, Charles Chauncey, Edward Joseph Gimbreck, John Stanley Dedmon, Sidney Paul Krasnesky, Forrest B. Nance, William Francis O'Hare, Tommy Tolden Simmons, James Alfred Smith, and Donald Elwin Spence.

(See page 64 for more Local Scene items.)